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25X1

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1. The Deelitz (N 53/2 51) radio receiving station, the equipment of which was removed in 1945, was reequipped by order of the Soviet authorities in 1946 and 1947 with German equipment and taken over by the Russians. The German technicians of the station worked under a high-ranking Soviet officer. After establishment of the German Democratic Republic, the Russians sold the installation to the Soviet Zone postal administration leaving two lieutenants and 10 EM at the station. A Soviet major or captain acted as control officer. The Soviets pay 66 percent of the operating costs of the station for the radio services rendered to them. The organizational set-up of the radio receiving station as used by the Soviets was retained because they are still the primary user of the installation.
2. For the transmission of commercial radio messages to the Central Telegraph Office (Ministeldienst) special type 801 Gr 2-37 Telefunken radio sets are used, while a multiple unit steerable antenna (Musa) and a rhombic aerial besides the five best receivers of the station, type Lorenz and Aschwabenland sets, are used for the Berlin-Moscow radio link. (Rundfunk-Ball Empfang Moskau).
3. The radio monitoring department of the Deelitz radio receiving station is composed of a control section, which checks on frequencies, and measuring section, which conducts field strength measurements. These sections, which are staffed by four experienced radio operators, work 24 hours a day. Information on orders to be carried out for the Soviets is not transmitted to the Soviet Zone postal administration. Only the results of the monitoring of European broadcasting stations are communicated to the German authorities. Activities conducted at the station by order of the Soviet Zone postal administration include the following:
 - a. Routine activities: Measurement of the frequencies used by the Soviet Zone broadcasting stations, once a week; field strength measurements of the Soviet zone broadcasting stations with graphical recordings for day and night values; field strength measurements of Western German broadcasting stations, for Prague; field strength measurements of European broadcasting stations for the SCC and the German postal administration, once a month.
 - b. Special activities as ordered by the Soviet Zone Postal and Telecommunications Ministry and the Central Office for Postal and Telecommunications Techniques.

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- c. Completion of the files on long and medium waves and establishment of special files on short waves.
4. Equipment available at the control section includes the following:
- 4 EA type short wave sets operating on 900 to 10,200 kc.p.s.
 - 4 EA type long wave sets operating on 72 to 1,525 kc.p.s.
 - 2 Koelln type radio receivers designed for 1,500 kc.p.s.
 - 1 EPl 2a type DF receiver, which is not be used for the present.
 - 1 frequency measuring set designed for 100 to 3,000 kc.p.s. The usefulness of this set is limited as its accuracy is only ± 50 c.p.s.
 - 1 E 400 Roe type Telefunken receiver designed for 15 to 154 kc.p.s. which is also used for telegraph operations.
 - 1 Lo 6 L 39 type Lorenz straight receiver designed for 74 to 1,530 kc.p.s.
5. The Beelitz radio receiving station is connected to the Soviet Zone Postal and Telecommunications Ministry by a teletype line and to the regional postal headquarters in Potsdam by a main telephone line.
6. The Leipzig-Holzhausen (N 52/E 21) radio installation was assigned radio monitoring missions on 1 July 1951 in connection with the establishment of a central control over all radio monitoring activities. Personnel to be assigned to this station, according to plans made by the radio office in Leipzig-Wiederau, include one chief, a chief radio operator, who is also deputy chief, and two operators. In October 1951, the Leipzig-Holzhausen radio installation was staffed by one Friedel (fnu), acting chief, one radio operator, and one Diesol engine machinist, simultaneously auxiliary radio operator. This personnel maintained a 15-hour service from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Operations on the basis of the new personnel strength were expected to be started in January 1952.
7. On 1 July 1951, the Ribnitz-Damgarten (N 55/P 13) radio station suspended its transmissions. The radio transmitter was dismantled. The installation was staffed by six men who were also charged with radio monitoring missions. Special measuring receivers were available for these purposes. After early September, reception conditions for all broadcasting stations operating in the Soviet Zone of Germany were checked by means of a E 9W type measuring receiver built in the Zone. During the period from 22 August to 29 September 1951, the transmissions of broadcasting stations operating in the 86 to 200-meter band were checked with an E 381 H type all-wave, tuned radio frequency receiver. On 1 October 1951, the Ribnitz-Damgarten radio installation was to monitor, in conjunction with the Glowe radio receiving station, the DIX (9,240 kc.p.s.), DIS (7,980 kc.p.c.) and DIT (3,773 kc.p.s.) radio transmitters which are employed for weather service transmissions and which, at that time, were conducting experiments with aerials.

25X1

 Comment. The report supplements previous information on radio receiving stations in the Soviet Zone of Germany. The frequency and field strength measurements made at the Beelitz radio receiving station are usually made for the Russians.

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